

**A STUDY ON PERSONALITY AMONG
DIFFERENT ENGLISH PROFICIENCY STUDENTS
(A CASE STUDY ON 8th SEMESTER STUDENTS OF
ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM OF
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES)**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Khusna, Farihanun. 2013., **A Study on Personality among Different English Proficiency Students (A Case Study on 8th Semester Students of English Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Studies)**. Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah; Co-supervisor: Widya Catherine Perdhani.

Keywords: Personality, Language proficiency, Language Learning

Every person has his or her unique personality. Personality is one of factors affecting language learning. There have been some studies analyzing about personality profile towards language proficiency, but no research tries to use the students of English Program as the participant. This research aims to investigate about: (1) the dominant personality profile and (2) differences and similarities on personality profile among 8th semester students of English Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies at Brawijaya University in each language proficiency level.

This research used questionnaire of Cognitive Style inventory© by *Ross Reinhold, INTJ* (2006) given to 60 participants. Those participants are divided into 3 groups based on their language proficiency levels. Those group classifications are 20 participants in Beginning level (with TOEFL score less than 450), 20 participants in Intermediate level (with TOEFL score around 450 to 513), and 20 participants in Advanced level (with TOEFL score more than 513).

The result of the study indicates that students with different language proficiency levels have different dominant personality profile. Beginning level has Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving and Extrovert Sensing Thinking Judging as the dominant personality profiles. Then Introvert Sensing Thinking Judging becomes the dominant personality profile in Intermediate level. For advanced level, the most dominant is Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving. Besides, differences are found in this research. They are located on the difference dominant of personality profile in each language proficiency types and the different percentage reached by several personality profiles in each language proficiency level. In addition, the similarity is found on Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving being the dominant personality profile in beginning and advanced level. Then the similarity is also indicated on 3 personality profiles getting the lowest percentage in all language proficiency levels.

From the result of the research, it is shown that Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving is the dominant personality type in all language proficiency levels. Then this research suggests that the future researcher will be able to make a research with different subject or use different aspect that could be related to personality type.

ABSTRAK

Khusna, Farihanun. 2013. **A Study on Personality among Different English Proficiency Students (A Case Study on 8th Semester Students of English Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Studies)**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing 1: Fatimah; Pembimbing 2: Widya Caterine Perdhani.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Kemampuan Berbahasa, Pembelajaran Bahasa

Setiap manusia memiliki suatu kepribadian yang unik. Kepribadian dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi pembelajaran berbahasa. Ada beberapa penelitian mengenai kepribadian terhadap kemampuan berbahasa, namun penelitian yang menggunakan mahasiswa Sastra Inggris sebagai subjek belum pernah diulas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) tipe kepribadian yang paling dominan serta (2) persamaan dan perbedaan dari tipe kepribadian oleh mahasiswa semester 8 Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya pada setiap tingkat dari kemampuan berbahasanya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan angket *Cognitive Style inventory*© milik Ross Reinhold, INTJ (2006) yang disebarakan kepada 60 partisipan. Partisipan tersebut sebelumnya telah dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok yakni dengan 20 partisipan pada setiap tingkatan; tingkat *Beginning* (dengan nilai TOEFL kurang dari 450), tingkat *Intermediate* (dengan nilai TOEFL antara 450 sampai 513), dan tingkat *Advanced* (dengan nilai TOEFL lebih dari 513).

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setiap tingkat dari kemampuan berbahasa memiliki tipe kepribadian yang berbeda. Pada tingkat *Beginning*, tipe kepribadian yang paling dominan adalah *Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving* dan *Extrovert Sensing Thinking Judging*. Kemudian di tingkat *Intermediate*, *Introvert Sensing Thinking Judging* merupakan tipe kepribadian yang paling dominan. Di tingkat *Advanced*, tipe kepribadian yang paling dominan adalah *Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving*. Selain itu perbedaan ditemukan pada bedanya tipe kepribadian yang paling dominan di setiap tingkat dari kemampuan berbahasa serta perbedaan yang terjadi pada persentase dari beberapa tipe kepribadian pada tingkat kemampuan berbahasa. Sedangkan persamaan yang diperoleh terletak pada tipe kepribadian paling dominan di tingkat *Beginning* dan *Advanced* dan adanya 3 tipe kepribadian yang mendapat persentase terendah pada semua tingkat kemampuan berbahasa.

Dari hasil penelitian tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa *Extrovert Sensing Thinking Perceiving* merupakan tipe paling dominan dari semua tingkatan pembelajaran berbahasa. Penelitian ini juga memberikan saran pada peneliti selanjutnya agar membuat suatu penelitian serupa dengan subjek yang berbeda atau membahas tentang faktor lain yang mampu dihubungkan dengan kemampuan berbahasa yang dimiliki oleh seseorang.

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